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## This Great Store

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# .. Carnival..

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for all kinds of dental work. he fees are to cover the costs only. eccives patients from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. 5. W. Cor. Delaware and Ohio Streets.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

Mary Mannering's first week's receipts as a star in Buffalo, presenting "Janice Merewere over \$8,000. She comes to Eng-

Fanny Rice will not begin her tour until after election. Meantime her husband and manager, Dr. George W. Purdy, is casting about for a new play in which to star Miss XXX

Gerald Griffen, who is said to be an excellent character actor, will soon start out as a star in "The Wrong Man," under the direction of F. E. Baker, who recently managed George Monroe. x x x

Cole & Johnson, supported by perhaps the largest colored comedy company on road, will present "A Trip to Coontown" at the Park the latter half of the week, beginning Thursday afternoon. XXX

Marie Wainwright heads the bill at Proctor's Fifth-avenue Theater, New York, this week, in Justin Huntley McCarthy's new costume sketch, "Lady Dye's Escapade," said to be a very clever vaudeville playlet. XXX

Vogel & Deming's Minstrels, one of the rreat hits of last season, opens a three days' engagement, with matinees, at the Park Theater this afternoon. George Jones, the boy baritone singer, is still with the

J. L. Toole, the great English eccentric comedian, known through his successes as Paul Pry and in "The Magistrate," "Our Boys" and other well-known comedies, is reported to be dangerously ill at his home in London.

XXX Mrs. Fiske opens her tour next Monday at Bridgeport, Conn., in "Tess of the D'Urhervilles." After a week of one-night stands she will open at the Tremont Theater. Boston, the following Monday for an

x x x Eleanor Kent, a San Francisco girl, who has been studying music abroad under disinguished teachers, will make her American debut as a grand opera prima donna under the management of Maurice Grau at Louis in the forthcoming season of

"A Southern Romance," Valentine and Ditriciatein's beautiful pastoral drama will have its first Indianapolis presentation by the stock company at the Grand to-night. Indications point to a highly suc-cessful week, the offering being of a particularly pleasing nature.

The new Illinois Theater, Chicago, will be opened next Monday night by Julia Marlowe in "Barbara Frietchie." Seats will be seld at auction to-morrow afternoon for the opening performance—the auctioneer being Joseph Jefferson, who is playing at Powers's Theater this week.

Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon will close a brilliant week at English's Opera House Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday afternoon, presenting for the first time in Indianapolis "My Daughter-in-Law," the conspicuous comedy success of ast season in London and New York. x x x

The matinee at the Grand on Thursday of this week will begin at 1:30 p. m. sharp, on account of the coming of Colonel Roosewelt. The performance will conclude in plenty of time to enable any in the audience who desire to do so to welcome the distinguished candidate for Vice President.

XXX "The Cap of Fortune" is the title of a new comic opera and "Miss Simplicity" of a new musical comedy just completed by R. A. Barnet, author of "1492" and "Jack and the Beanstalk." "Miss Simplicity" will be produced in February at the Tremont Theater, Boston, by the Bank Officers' Association for one week.

"Old Jed Prouty," with Richard Golden once more in the title role, is the first offering of carnival week at English's, comng to-morrow night and including performances Wednesday afternoon and night. Mr. Golden has provided himself with a company and scenery that are said to surpass even his original production, which netted him a large fortune.

XXX Frank W. Sanger's judgment for \$18,000 gainst the estate of Henry C. Miner, Thos. H. French and A. M. Palmer has just been affirmed by the Appellate Court of New York. The judgment represents the balance of a \$50,000 bond given by Messrs. Miner, French and Palmer to Sanger in 1898 to ward off a receivership after a disastrous venture with "Little Lord Fauntle-

Harry Bryant's Australian Burlesquers, presenting "Bargain Day" as a curtainraiser, will begin an engagement at the Empire Theater this afternoon. The comsany claims to have some high-class specialties. Among the people in the olio are Bryant and Saville, Perry and Burns, Tom Nolan and Cora White, Leo and Champion, the Misses Perry and Hyland and Kennedy and Quatielli.

The engagement of Mr. James Young to slav for two years in Sir Henry Irving's tation to Mr. Young from the English artlst is one of the highest honors that can be bestowed upon any young actor in this or any country, and it attests the high standard of Mr. Young's achievements in the profession. He is the second American peared with Sir Henry Irving, and cceed Martin Harvey, who leaves rving this fall upon a starring tour.

POST

STATEMENT OF FACTS BY JUDGE GRUBBS, OF MARTINSVILLE.

Regulations Governing It and Testimony of Experienced Officers Concerning Its Benefits.

Judge George W. Grubbs, of Martinsville, a good soldier in the Seventieth Indiana, a circuit judge of excellent reputation and a real temperance man, has printed in the Martinsville Daily Reporter an exhaustive article relating to the army canteen, which shows that he has given the subject careful investigation. After calling attention to and quoting some of the malignant falsehoods of so-called Prohibitionists directed against the President. he proceeds as follows:

Every old soldier of the civil war has a vivid recollection of the "sutler" who, years agone, infested every regiment with his stock of vile whisky, beer and pretzels, cigars, tobacco, pipes, ginger snaps and whatever could tempt the appetite; sold always at fabulous prices, limited only by the soldiers' ability to pay. What a robber and demoralizer he was! Often on payday he sat at the table near the paymaster, and most of the hard earnings of many a poor fellow dropped into his capacious pockets. He "stuck" for many years after the civil war, until he became such a nuisance that the authorities abolished him.

Then came the era of the "post trader attached to each post or regiment, with fewer privileges and greater restrictions, but still liquor-selling went on, and finally an order was issued abolishing the post trader, and no one within the limits of any army post or encampment was privileged to barter or sell to enlisted men. Then came the era of the "low grogshop." Just outside of every military reservation, up, as by magic, the lowest grog shops and vilest dens of shame and vice. The enticements of these dens were overpower-ingly strong to those wearied of the re-straints of camp life, and there the enlisted men went, abusing "leaves of ab-sence" and breaking guard if necessary. Drinking vile liquor until they were drunk, amid abandoned company, they forgot their duty as soldiers, were arrested, laid out long sentences in the guard house, be-came brutalized, lost their self-respect, deserted, were arrested and imprisoned or became outlaws.

The sobriety, health, morality and dis cipline of the regiment were, by universal sent, never so bad and the demoralization of the private soldier so universal as during the era of the "low doggery" that pitched its tent hard by the quarters of every regiment. Whisky peddlers infested post and the profits were so great that they were ready to take any risk. For several years the best officers of the army department, those conscientiously pposed to intoxicants, those proud of the honor of their profession and the army, sought to solve the problem and save the men from debauchery and demoralization and to guard them from such temptations and vices. They established within posts camps recreation halls, libraries and reading rooms, bowling alleys, billiard and card rooms, and sought to give the men amusement and recreation within quarters. Finally in 1889, as the result of the best ment of the officers of the army, from secretary of war and lieutenant general commanding down to second lieuten-ants in the field, the "canteen" or "post exchange" was established and has been, some amendments, in operation ever

It was established to mitigate the evils above alluded to, as a temperance measure and in the words of the army regulation "to promote sobriety, health, morality and discipline in the United States army." It was an experiment. Many officers were ed to it at first but after watching its results they were ready to acknowledge that it was beneficial both as to morals, temperance and discipline. To-day, after ven years trial, the almost universal and unanimous judgment and testimony of the officers of the United States armythose most interested, those best entitled to know-is that the "Canteen" operated promote temperance, morality, health and discipline" in the army and among the soldiers; that it has proved beneficent and that a regiment of our army, in which the regulations providing for the operation of the "Canteen" are observed, is one of the "most abstemious bodies of men in this

"WHAT IS THE CANTEEN?" The army regulations of 1889 provide for it. President McKinley had nothing to do with its creation. I have those army regulations before me. I can simply summarize the provisions, which are:

Authorized to promote temperance, morality, health and discipline in the army; not obligatory. At the option of the commanding officer of post or regiment; sale of any spirituous liquors absolutely prohibited; only beer and light wines can be kept or sold; sold only in limited quantities; no treating allowed; closed absolutely Sunday; can't sell to any one unless resents check; can't sell to one under in-dence of liquor; no drinking allowed outside of canteen in quarters; must make daily report of all sales to commanding cer; no gambling allowed about the

Such, in brief, are the army regulations ng the "canteen," the law governing them and that law rigidly enforced. I will be observed no regiment is bound to have a canteen. It rests with the comficer, and commanding officers consult their regiments and act for the "good of the regiment and the service." Colonel Durbin consulted his regiment and had no canteen. There is absolute prohioition as to the sale of spiritous liquorswhisky, brandy, gin, etc.-in every post, barracks and fort where a detachment, company or regiment of the United States army is stationed. Where they encamp, there such prohibition encamps. The sale beer and light wines is so guarded edged about and limited as to time and quantity that drunkenness is almost im-Gambling, always associated with drinking, is wholly prohibited. The habit of treating, so baneful in its results, is prohibited. Put the "Army Regulations" as to the "Canteen" in force in Martinsville to-morrow morning and we would have practically a prohibitory city and entire prohibition as to sale of whisky, gin, brandy and all alcoholic liquors. Put the nine saloons of our city under "Canteen" law and regulations and in a week most of them would quit business. Limit them to the sale of beer and light wines with no treating, no gambling or music. upon the check system, two drinks a day, the eye of a government official ever upon them, a strict account of each sale to be kept, and there would soon be a procession of nine proprietors, twenty-seven barkeepers, and divers and sundry sweet singers and sweepers on the march for more pleasant pastures, shaking the dust of a "Canteen" governed city from their feet. And it would be for "revenue "without the consent of the

The officers of the army, take them one and all, past and present-from the lieutenant general down through all the grades and ranks to the beardless cadet just from West Point, and a nobler, braver, more honorable body of men does not live in all this world. Loving their country and the flag, their lives are not their own; they are their country's! Ready to die and always dying for the Republic, they have not time nor thought to be unworthy. The words of such heroic souls as Lawton, Liscum, Reilly, from out of the fore front and smoke of battle, come from the border line of the invisible and weighted with truth. These officers have spokencommanding officers of departments, of regiments, captains and lieutenants of companies, surgeons, chaplains, paymasters, from every grade and rank-spoken frankly, freely, officially. To the questions of the secretary of war as to the canteen. 1.019 answers were received, and 200 pages of the last report of the secretary of war and the supplement thereto consist of these letters and answers. They cannot be given here, nor even extracts from them, but they were almost unanimous in their judgment and conviction that the canteen had proved greatly beneficial; that it had largested health, morality and discipline, and had proved in its working to be

TESTIMONY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

an effective temperance institution and Eight hundred and ninety-two officers said effect on morality of men was good; thirty-five that it was not. Seven hundred and thirty-nine that has caused decrease in desertions; six said to the contrary. Nine hundred and nine that it had greatdecreased drunkenness; twenty that it

ened desire of men to visit outside saloons; leven that it had not. Nine hundred and eighty-one favored re-tention of canteen stating that, in their observation and experience, it had promoted discipline, decreased drunkenness and desertions, elevated the morais of the men and largely contributed to the efficiency of the army; thirty-six held the contrary

FURTHER TESTIMONY. Captain Anderson, thirty years in army and twenty-five years an officer in the regular army: "Temperance people may not know it but they are doing just what every saloon keeper and rum seller hanging on the outskirts of the army wants them to do. He is with them heart and soul denouncing the canteen; he is marching with them under the white banner of temperance against the canteen; if the canteen can be suppressed he will have another chance to make money by selling vile whisky to the soldiers. Adjutant Marshall, Sixth Cavalry: There is no truer friend of the frontier dive-keeper than the uninformed partisan of temperance who builds up his (the

dive-keeper's) business on the ruins of the Major General Joseph Wheeler: "Most of my time in the Philippines was spent up in the country districts and there never saw a drunken soldier. If drunkenness prevailed to the awful extent, as this gentleman (one Johnson, a special agent of the New Voice) asserts, I could not have helped seeing it. It is a great pity that such reports are circulated as to the character of our officers and men over there, for it does them a very great injustice. The men are orderly, sober, well behaved and splendidly officered." Rev. Dr. Hamlin, Church of the Cove-nant, Washington. "I believe in the canteen as a promoter of temperance and, while it does not promote total abstinence,

it is a great improvement over previous conditions. I do not think the canteen is perfect and I think I could improve upon it. It has improved the conditions of the soldier, morally and materially. Under the existing conditions at army posts I believe the canteen is a great benefit to Francis Murphy at Noblesville: "If the army canteen system, whereby light drinks are given to soldiers instead of heavy drinks under rigid restrictions, is conducive to temperance among soldiers, as army officials declare, then I choose the lesser evil, the canteen. The only way to secure absolute prohibition is to close up the saloon between the nose and the chin."

#### THE HICKORY ELM CLUB.

Incidents Connected with the Convention of Democratic Clubs.

"Has any member heard how the meeting of the National Association of Democratic Clubs panned out at Indianapolis?" inquired the president.

Col. Snort answered that he was at the meeting and that it was the biggest thing that ever happened in some respects. He said there were only forty-one States unrepresented. "William R. Hearst's State," said he, "received more attention than any other because of his high position as president of the association. The Republicans seemed to take a real lively interest in Mr. Hearst's 'State,' manifesting the same in large posters printed in red, white and blue, which were liberally distributed about the city. In fact, Mr. Hearst's 'State' was more talked about than that of any other the gospel was the most potent power in member of the association. The poster developing civil liberty and in furtherance made a strong appeal from Hearst drunk in Chicago, to Hearst sober in 1898, and set out in flaming red letters certain extracts from one of Mr. Hearst's numerous newspapers in which he took a most decided stand in favor of 'imperialism' and expansion. One of these extracts from the San Francisco Examiner of Dec. 15, 1898, quoting President McKinley, read as folows: 'That flag has been planted in two nemispheres, and there it remains, the symbol of liberty and law, of peace and progress. Who will withdraw it from the over whom it floats in protecting Who will haul it down?' And conperning which the Examiner said: 'There danger that the American flag will be hauled down. But the Examiner hopes that no Democrats will make the attempt. If they waste their energies in a vain effort to haul down the American flag, they will merely wreck the party without harming

"Another clipping from the Examiner Aug. 13, 1898, read: 'We hold Manila, and our flag, once hoisted there, no Blount in America will venture to haul it down." "And another of Nov. 15, 1898, read as follows: The war was no sooner begun than the Democratic leaders, moved by some motives too small to be determined without the aid of a moral microscope, arrayed their followers in petty op to the conduct of the war and to the natural results of the war. Enough of these aders, who compel a Democrat to vote or the Republican party in order to further Democratic doctrines. The Philippines will be acquired, the country shall develop and expand. Let the Democrats cease to resist a Democratic policy of expansion, and plan for the development of the country and the government of the new territory on Democrate principles.' Mr. Bryan took no notice of the poster, neither did Bourke Cockran nor the rest of the speakers. Major Biff asked Col. Snort if he had met Mr. Hearst at the meeting. Col. Snort replied that he had not. The colonel continued: "One of the interesting features of the occasion was the total absence of a jam at the hotels and of crowds on the streets. At one time there were 1,500 strange Democrats in the city. Some placed the number as high as 1,758, but a conservative newspaper reporter who has had a large experience in estimating large and small crowds told me that he counted forty-six silver hats from Cincinnati, fifty-four terriers from ago, one from Arkansas, one from Lincoln, Neb., and 1,498 Bryan badges worn by men, women and children, which made exactly 1,600 suspected Democrats in all. The reception of Mr. Bryan at Tomlinson Hall was somewhat marred by Republican intrusion. The Republicans mistook the occasion for a circus, and filled up the house, so that a considerable number of influential Democrats were unable to get in. I saw scores of Republican women occupying prominent seats that were intended for the exclusive use of the friends of Major General Aguinaldo. The funeral train from Chicago which bore Mr. Bryan and his speech was delayed nearly three hours. While the audience was wating for 'our next President' Governor McMillin, of Tennessee, who acted as chairman, borrowed a bugle from Tim Griffin, and with a blast or two, announcing that time would be no more-waited. Adlal E. Stevenson, Democratic vice presidential candidate, arose. He said that when he was on earth before Democratic principles were pretty much the same as they are now. He brought two or three separate and distinct messages direct from Abraham Lincoln. going to prove that the opinion that has prevailed among the people of all classes in this country for the past thirty-five years that Mr. Lincoln was a Republican was a mistake. He showed conclusively that Lincoln was an original Jeffersonian Democrat and hat what he did during the civil war to free the niggers and save the Union was done on Democratic principles. 'Lincoln.' he said, 'applied the doctrine of the consent of the governed when he struck the shackles off the slaves.' He omitted, however, for want of time, to explain on what principle Mr. Lincoln coerced eleven dissenting States and yanked them out of rebellion back into the Union at the point of a million bayonets and several hundred smooth-bore howitzers.

"After Mr. Stevenson got through landing Abraham Lincoln in the bosom of the Democratic party the chairman introduced Sovereign, ex-grand master of the Knights of Labor, who said he had been twenty years in the cause of organized labor. A McKinleyite sitting by me remarked in a whisper, 'He looks like a man that hadn't done a lick of work for twenty years. Anybody would know from his appearance that he had been working for some cause that required no labor at a good salary for about that time.' I frowned, but didn't say anything. When Mr. Sovereign finished a very aged black Democrat was introduced. This man was once minister to Liberia, where he discovered that the Democratic party was the only true friend of the black man in North Carolina. The time was short and he didn't get down to that part of his speech where he would have explained the necessity for providing for the safety and comfort of colored men in the South by wholesome legislation on the suffrage question. He would have told audience that the legislation was simply to prevent colored men from getting shot at the polls by making their presence there useless and unnecessary. Immediately on the conclusion of the black exminister's superb address Mr. Bryan was ntroduced. I listened until I was tired, and

that we have not discussed in this club

ime and again, and I will not bother you

Nine hundred and eight that it had less- with any report of his speech." W. S. H.

THE CHRISTIAN DENOMINATION EX TENDS ITS INFLUENCE.

Services at the Morris-Street Chri tian Church in West Indianapolis-Other Services.

The dedicatory services at Morris-street grance of a Good Deed," will be delivered Christian Church yesterday were well attended not only by the citizens of West Indianopolis, but by the members of all the Christian churches in the city proper. The church was organized in January, 1891, a hall on River avenue, with about forty members. Later a tabernacle was erected on a lot on Shepherd street, and the new congregation met there for a period of about two years. Since that time services have been held in halls, the last location being Druids' Hall, on Morris street. Through the efforts of Rev. C. G. Cantrell, field agent for the Standard Publishing Company, who took charge of the church as a mission work, and Wallace

Endeavor Society, and superintendent of the Sunday-school, two lots were purchased in December, 1899, at the northeast corner of Morris street and Blaine avenue, and on these the church which has just been completed was erected at a total cost

its success is composed of C. G. Cantrell, F. F. Tremor, James Lee, Piety Jacobs and W. W. Turpin. The auditorium of the church will seat 350, and is conveniently connected with the Sunday-school, or lecture room, which will seat 200. There are two primary rooms on the first floor and in

morning and had charge of the congratulatory service in the afternoon. Mr. Sweeney, who in manner resembles Bishop McCabe, is very successful as a money raiser and his efforts yesterday were handsomely rewarded. Altogether he succeeded nearly \$3,000. About \$2,000 of the money was raised at the morning service and the remainder in the afternoon. morning Mr. Sweeney preached from the text: "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first and also to the Greek."

Romans 1, xvi. POWER OF THE GOSPEL. He discussed the power of the gospel under three seperate heads-the physical, intellectual and moral. He said the gospel was the greatest moral force that was ever projected into the world. It carries with it, he said, a civilizing power, a unitizing said Mr. Sweeney, travels along many different pathways and is to be seen shining in the home, on society, civil government and along the path of education. He said of his statement compared the status of the Anglo-Saxon race with that of ess enlightened races which have refused the gospel of Jesus Christ. At the con-clusion of his sermon, Mr. Sweeney made an eloquent plea to his hearers on behalf of the finance committee of the church. His appeal was not in vain, the congrega-tion contributing nearly two thousand do lars toward the payment of the church In the afternoon a congratulatory serv-

ice in which the majority of the Christian ministers of Indianapolis took part, was held. Those who spoke were: Rev. C. G. Cantrell, pastor of the Morris-street Church; Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbus; Rev. A. B. Philputt, pastor of the Central Christian Church; Rev. C. C. Rowlison, pastor of the Third Christian Church; Rev. O. W. McGaughey, pastor of the Sixth Christian Church; Rev. N. W. Shepherd pastor of the Seventh Christian Church Rev. J. P. Meyer, pastor of the North Park Christian Church; Prof. C. P. Coleman, of utler College, and others. Rev. Z. sweeney delivered the sermon at the night service, and will deliver a lecture on the "Golden Age" this evening. To-morrow evening protracted meetings will be begun by the Rev. Robert Sellers.

HELPS TO RIGHT LIVING.

A Series of Sermons by the Rev. M. Haines. Dr. M. L. Haines, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, has arranged a series of Sunday evening discourses on special topics, for the month of October. The general subject of these addresses is "Helps to Right Living." Special music will be provided by the choir, which has been increased to chorus size. The times of holding the Sunday services have been changed so that the morning service will hereafter begin at 11 o'clock and the evening service at 7:45. The sermon last night was on the special subject, "Burdens that May Become Blessings," and was based on the twenty-seventh verse of the third chapter of the Lamentations of Jeremiah.

Dr. Haines said in part: yoke in his youth.' Those words sound an and an employe considers him as such. like a fragment from a man's biography. and evidently that is what they are. The by their organization, and the employer tations-for it is a poem-probably was temporary of his. It is the sad song of a patriotic Hebrew in a time of national calamity. The land was overrun by the Chaldean armies, and the capital city itself had been finally captured and burned. In the first and second chapters of the Song of Lamentations the author pours out the sorrow of his heart over the misfortunes that have come to his land and to his 'How is the city,' he says, 'solitary that was full of people! How is she be-come as a widow! She was great among the nations! She weepeth sore in the night and her tears are on her cheeks! Judah is gone into captivity, she dwelleth among the heathen, she findeth no rest!' Then in chapter three he passes from a consideration of the woes of the land and of the city at that time to speak of his own personal sorrows. 'I am a man,' he says, 'that hath seen affliction by the rod of His wrath.' Many and dark were those afflictions. He finds it difficult to set forth their grievous character in human language, but right in the midst of his sorrowful lamentation over these peculiar trials that had come upon him, he changes his tone; it is one of the most startling changes found in sacred literature-from wailing over his sorrows he suddenly breaks off and begins to sing a song of tnankfulness, recognizing the mercy and compassion of God. 'It is from the Lord's mercy,' he says, 'that we are not consumed, because His compassions fail not. they are renewed every morning. Great is Thy faithfulness.' I have seen something like that, friends, and perhaps you have. I have seen men and women-believers in God-in times of trial, pour out the grief of their hearts over their troubles and then turn suddenly about and, it may be with the tears yet in their eyes, give expression to their sense of the superabounding compassion and goodness of

"It is well for a man that he is compelled to take the lower place to begin with, for the great purpose of life, even as far as this world is concerned. only in that way that skill and knowledge of the professions and business are really gained. You cannot pour business ability or professional skill into a man. He has to learn it himself, he has to be trained in it, he has to have it rubbed into him by hard experience. Thus habits of industry are formed, self-control, administrative powers are developed. Millionaires' sons are very apt to be envied, and yet, in not a few cases they are to be pitied. I do not say in all cases, for some men cradled in the lap of luxury are able to withstand its perils, but others are not; they go down to be ciphers or less than noth-

haven't got over it yet. He said nothing periences that are trying and that come n one shape or another into every human life-they are ordered by the Father of

Mercy, not for evil, but for good. Well is it, then, for the young men, especially, and the young women facing these difficulties to face them in the light of the larger experience of the men and women who have gone before them, and to face them especially in the light of the in-spiring teachings of this Word of God, revealing a Providence over and in them which, believing at I trusting in, a man, by the faithful use of his opportunities, may make the most of his circumstances,

Next Sunday night Dr. Haines's topic will be "Saving and Spending Money." Sunday evening, Oct 21, he will talk of "The Choice of Companions." The last Sunday night, Oct. 28.

DR. BACON'S SERMON.

He Talks to His Congregation on th "Individuality of Christ."

The congregation of Roberts Parl Church filled the large edifice last night to hear the pastor, Rev. C. E. Bacon, deliver his sermon on the "Individuality of ago a prominent newspaper man in one of other times, said 'We are now living in a day when we have the strongest religion of all time.' Some people say there is a Turpin, who was president of the Christian decay of religious life, but these people de not discriminate between tradition and Christianity. There is a vast difference between these two. When Christ wend He found that nearly every rabbi had for himself and tribe a set of laws with which he served God. These laws were made by each rabbi so that they would be easy of \$5,500.

The building committee which had charge hypocritical. When Christ found this state of the work and has done much towards of affairs He went about to break up the practices and to found a new religion. "Passing down through centuries of time we have the Bible for our guidance, that book which is inspired by God himself. It has been attacked more than any other writing, but has withstood it all. Every book in the world, every statue, every painting or anything which has been made to bring before the human eye the thoughts the basement are a large kitchen and of God-if these things were swept off the The Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbus, preached the dedicatory sermon in the God."

In the Catholic Churches.

The annual retreat of the priests of the diocese of Indianapolis will begin for the first week this evening at St. John's Church at 8 o'clock and continue until Friday morning. Rev. J. R. Rosswinkel will conduct the retreat. To-morrow, Wednesday and Thursday the church will be used by the clergy and closed to the parishioners and public generally after the 8 o'clock mass on these mornings. The retreat will continue for two weeks,

about half of the priests attending this and next week On next Sunday evening, at St. John's Church, the Rev. J. R. Rosswinkel, a Jesuit father, who has met with much success recently in Detroit in a series of lectures, will speak on "Christian Courtship." The proceeds of the special collection on this occasion will go to the St. Vincent De Paul Society, who look after the comfort and needs of the poor of the

parish during the winter months Cornerstone Laying Postponed. The laying of the cornerstone of the new Methodist Church at Irvington yesterday afternoon was postponed because of the disagreeable weather. The announcement was not made until the morning services at the old church, when the heavy clouds indicated rain for the afternoon. The time for the ceremony will be set this week.

VOTES OF LABORING MEN

TRADES UNIONS OF THE COUNTR' NOT A UNIT FOR BRYAN.

A Local Labor Leader Points Out tha the Union Men Think and Vote for Themselves.

"Labor organizations are apt to be mi judged," said a man closely identified with the organized labor movement yesterday, "by the circulated report that the trades unions of the country will take a stand for Bryan. Men'in labor organizations have minds of their own, as much, if not more so, than among any other class, because their bread and butter does not depend upon the pleasure or displeasure of a politician or friend of a politician who has an ax to grind. The trade unionist earns his bread with his muscle and looks only to the useful talents nature has provided to supply his wants; therefore, he is free to think as he pleases, and his vote is not to be influenced by the glib tongue of a politician or an alleged friendship that dies after

"To say that the whole organized labor element is for Bryan is ridiculous, and to say that it stood for any one political party would be as absurd. An employer is an "'It is good for a man that he bear the employer, whether Democrat or Republic-Union men work under a wage scale fixed pays it, no matter what his political faith. Neither does the union man care. From my knowledge of the conditions of the laboring men, I do not believe they are shown any more favors in a Democratic | Ft. Wayne Electric Corporation. than a Republican shop. At least, I have failed to see it. Bryan holds out the promise that he will give the laboring men high- | Fox Branch U. S. Bakery...... er wages; McKinley offers to keep commercial and industrial affairs in a condition that wages will be upheld as a natural consequence. This is my view of the situation. so far as organized labor is concerned, and I think the majority of trades unionists are

"This effort to drag trades unions into politics is nothing short of an insult to the laboring men-this catering to catch the organized labor vote as if it were a marketable product. Every labor leader knows the danger of leading his organization into politics; he knows the disastrous results that have accompanied similar experiments, and if he is true to the movement with which he is identified he will not jeopardize its interests by attempting t use the confidence placed in him to influ ence a presidential election. Every laboring man knows that he must work out his own salvation; that his future welfare rests with his organization. The effectiveness of that organization depends upon its ability to bring employer and employe closer together, and common sense teaches a man that offensive legislation to compel the capitalist to pay his employes higher wages, if such a thing were possible, would bring about the opposite result. Union mer plished by force, that their grievances must settled by peaceful negotiations. To bring about this condition there must harmony between the two classes. "Supposing the capitalists were in majority and by the ballot would elect an

administration that would reduce the wages of the laboring men. Would that employe? Would not the two classes be far- is fixed at so much per diem, and in this ther apart than ever? That is the present situation reversed. Now, if legislation were enacted that would forcibly raise wages, would there be any disposition on the part The breach between the classes would be come wider and wider, and the present capitalist and laborer that trades organizations have worked for years to establish would be lost. As the relationship grows, the union becomes stronger; as it diminishes it becomes weaker. The present strike in the anthracite coal regions shows that there is a better feeling between the of only 5 per cent. two elements, although the operators are obstinate, but a peaceful settlement is in view. Think of that great strike, 140,000 idle ! men. massed in idleness for three weeks, and no serious trouble. It shows they realize that their victory lies in peaceful meth-"More and more I believe that the affairs ods and the operators are recognizing it. of our lives are ordered by wisdom that Knowing these things as organized laboris supreme, and even that in these ex- ing men do, is it not silly to say that the | themselves what, if any, portion of the 10 entire body of trades unionists will take a political stand in this presidential elec-

MARVIN R. MAXWELL WAS ONE OF THE MEN INJURED.

the best of his life, honor his God, and Engineer Covington, of This City, better his inheritance for time and eter-Also Hurt-Wreck Occurred at Monticello.

> Early yesterday afternoon a head-end collision occurred on the Monon Railroad at Monticello. Both were passenger trains One was Train No. 38 going to Chicago and the other was No. 33 coming to Indianapolis. The accident happened between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the Monon yards last night it was an nounced that no one was seriously injured. Marvin R. Maxwell, assistant general Christ." He said in part "A few years freight agent of the L., E. & W. Railroad, was one of those injured. He was on the the Eastern cities, in speaking of the re- North-bound train on his way to Chicago. ligion of to-day compared with that of Mr. Maxwell returned to the city yestercay evening. Engineer James M. Covington, of this city, of the North-bound train, was

> Inquiry at the Monon yards last night failed to reveal the cause of the accident. It was said that no report had been received and the employes in the yards cialmed to know little about the wreck. Engineer Covington was also able to return to this city.

#### THE FACTORIES ARE BUSY

NEARLY TWICE AS MANY PEOPLE EMPLOYED AS IN 1897.

Figures Compiled from the Report Made to State Factory Inspector McAbee.

Twenty of the leading manufacturers of this city give employment at the present time to 8,278 people. The same factories employed in 1897, the year of McKinley's inauguration, 4,986 people. That prosperity is not a campaign myth is evident from the following figures, obtained from statistics compiled by State Factory Inspector Mc

Gem Garment Co..... George Merritt & Co..... rower & Love Bros..... Indianapolis Blacking Co...... Sullivan & Maham Paper Box Beehive Paper Box Co..... Kahn Tailoring Co..... R. G. Harseim... E. C. Atkins & Co..... Parry Manufacturing Co...... Tucker & Dorsey..... Dean Bros ..... National Malleable Steel and Iron Works ..... Atlas Engine Co...... 659 

It is not alone in Indianapolis, however, that this remarkable increase in the employment of labor is shown, but in every manufacturing district in the State. Every whistle that blows is daily summoning more people to work. For many of the manufacturing districts the records that are being compiled and tabulated by Mr. McAbee are incomplete, and are not yet ready for publication, but there is not a finished page of the record that does not show increased employment of capital and

At Richmond, Ind., eighteen of the largest factories, which gave employment in 1897 to 1,604 people, now employ 2,176 people. The following is a list of the factories at

**Employed** The F. & N. Lawn Mower Co. National Church Furniture Co.. Gaar, Scott & Co .... ichmand School Furniture Co... . M. Hutton & Co..... Richmond Chair Co..... Hoosier Drill Co.. W. C. Starr & So Dille & Maguire M'f'g. Co...... The Western Woodworking Co .. The Wayne Works. Richmond City Mill Works...... Henly Bicycle Works..... Wescot Carriage Co... Richmond Safety Gate Co...... 12 Richmond Machine Works.....

2,176 At Fort Wayne twenty of the leading nanufactories show 5,724 employed in 1900

as against 3,815 employed in 1898. The man-ufactories are as follows: Imperial Manufacturing Co..... A. L. Johns & Co..... Paragon Manufacturing Co..... 322 Wayne Knitting Works ..... Ft. Wayne Safety Valve Works. The Bass Foundry and Machine Works ..... C. M. Menefeel ..... Western Gas Construction Co... Pennsylvania Company ..... Kerr-Murray Manufacturing Co. 200 Olds Wagon Works..... Louis Rostetter & Co..... Wabash Railroad Co..... 300 Troy Steam Laundry ..... Paul Manufacturing Co..... Peters Box and Lumber Co .... 24 

A CALL TO-DAY.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) vises a settlement on the 10 per cent, increase basis the representatives to the convention from this district probably will be unanimous for it. The coal operators of this section who have been interviewed on the subject think that President Mitchell will not stand in the way of a settlement.

WHERE THE LABORER COMES IN. An Important Question Which May

Cause Trouble to Settle.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 7 .- Now that convention to consider the 10 per cent. offer is assured, attention is turned to the question of what the companies mean by 10 per cent, in the case of the miner and his helper. The miner works by contract, and navs the laborer out of his earnings. As a rule the miner cuts six loads of coal, for strike situation may be taken up to-morwhich he gets \$6.30. Out of this he pays for powder, oil and repair, for tools, and the wages of his helper. The laborer's pay

region it averages about \$1.75 After paying the laborer and the expense of powder, oil, etc., the miner has about of the employer to treat with his men? | \$2.30 left for himself. A 10 per cent. advance gives the miner 63 cents extra, daily, tendency to a closer relation between the | The laborer wants his 10 per cent., or 18 cents, and as a consequence the miner must be content with 45 cents, or 7 per cent. But in many instances a miner has two laborers. This means that 36 cents must come out of his 63 cents, and the miner finds himself enjoying an advance

Just how the operators want this offer interpreted is not known here. The local operators say that the men who framed the offer either did not have in mind that the miner pays the laborer, or else, having had it in mind, figured the laborer out of the consideration altogether, and left for the miner and laborer to settle between per cent. the laborer should receive. The laborers will not, it is thought, be content PHYSICIANS.

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Dayton and Xenia. mbus, Ind. and Louisville. ogansport and Chicago .. VANDALIA LINE. Terre Haute, St. Louis and West... Terre Haute and St. Louis accom... erre Haute, St. Louis and West ... 1 

Terre Haute and St. Louis fast mail. 7.00 St. Louis and all Points West...... 11.20 raise, and this, it is thought, will cause a hitch when the convention comes to consider the question.

MORE TROOPS TO LEAVE. If Weather Is Good Gobin Will Send Home the Battery. SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 7. - General Gobin announced to-night that if the weather conditions are favorable to-morrow

Battery C will break camp and leave for

home. The situation in this district, the

general says, is not such as to require the

presence of the troops and he intends to order all the soldiers away as soon as pos-Edward J. Coyle, the second victim of the riot of Sept. 21, who died Friday, will be buried to-morrow. All the local unions, it is said, will attend the funeral. Organizer Harris said to-day that he will go to the Panther Creek valley to-morrow for the purpose of assisting in the organiza-

tion of mine workers there. Quiet Day at Shamokin.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 7 .- This has been the quietest day in this locality since the strike began, three weeks ago. Outside of hundreds of miners attending services at various churches, the men kept clo at home, feeling confident that the strike would soon be a matter of the past if President Mitchell calls for a convention, he announced at Mount Carmel last night that he would. However, the local strikers say that until they are ordered back they will not report for work, no matter what inducements operators and coal-carrying companies offer. An attempt will be made to-morrow to start several collieries in this section, but strike leaders say the men will not respond.

COMPANY'S OFFER REFUSED.

East St. Louis Street Railway Men May Decide to Strike.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 7 .- President Day, of the Belleville & East St. Louis Railway, has refused to reinstate Motorman Van Haughton, but has offered to put a union man on in his place. The employes refused this offer, and will meet to-morrow night and decide whether or not they will strike. President Mahon, of the national organization, telegraphs he will be present or send a representative from national head-

quarters. Railroad Men in Conference.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 7 .- The biggest mass meeting of men prominently identified with the five great railroad organizations and lady officials of auxiliaries convened here to-day. P. M. Arthur, E. P. Sargent, E. E. Clark and many others made addresses this afternoon and evening. An executive session was held late to-night. Several objects are in view. One is to prepare for concerted action on important events; another is to establish a general pension fund

row. About 1,200 or 1,400 are here from all parts of the country.

for superannuated employes, and the coal

Cut in Wages Accepted. DANVILLE, Pa., Oct. 7.-The employes of the Danville rolling mill had a meeting last night and decided to accept the 25 per cent, cut in their wages against which they struck last week. The puddlers will now be paid \$3 a ton for their work instead of \$4. the price formerly paid, and a proportion ate cut in wages will be made in the other departments. The reduction affects several hundred men. The fires were started to-day and work will be resumed to-mor-

Actor Shot Down at Huntington.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 7 .- Wm. J McCaully, an actor of Philadelphia, playing with "A Woman in the Case" was shot here to-day by Pearl Newman who, after the shooting, escaped to Ohio. McCaully and three friends had entered restaurant and were talking to Miss Do sey Brown when Newman entered and opened fire, killing McCaully instantly Newman is said to have been jealous with anything less than a full 10 per cent. McCaully's attention to Miss Brown.